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SUMMARY

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ORGANIZATION, PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

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H.1. and 3.

ORGANIZATION, PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION.

by

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SUMMARY

1.- Only new forms of implementation are considered.

2.- The doctrinal basis is the policy of "rural vitalisation" which consists of combining "Centres" and "Outlying Areas" in a single plan drawn up on a regional and interdisciplinary basis.

3.- The dynamic energy and the growing needs and wishes of the new continents alongside the population figures. The organisation of coordinated development.

4.- The publicising of State activities and projects is one way of mobilising manpower resources.

5.- Inventory of resources and needs. In the first, or "survival" phase of the plan : health, nutrition, communications, regional water reserves are the basic factors. Furthermore, soil and subsoil prospection are parallel and linked.

6.- The above information is needed by various disciplines working as a team so as to cover "informational series".

7.- Mobilisation of savings. Statistical importance of the local economy. Dynamic importance of the will to betterment.

8.- Resources in the form of manpower and capital are reversible and indissolubly welded, especially during the second, or "equipment" phase of the plan. Part played by the State in parallel to that of the Private Sector.

9.- a) Details of the State's role. The sectors affected are : Agriculture (basis of the system), Hydraulics, Communications, Energy, Industry, Equipment, Enterprises, Education, Cadres, Health, Social Welfare, Administrative and Financial Structures, Improvement, Comfort and Housing.

9.- b) Interest attraction : the Constantine Plan which follows an overall system affecting all private sectors through State action.

10.- Advantages and disadvantages of the "overall system". Lengthy preliminary work is the main disadvantage. Two years for the Constantine Plan although Algeria is close to France and the basic statistics were available and reliable.

11.- Against the "overall system", description of the "interlocking system". The example selected is that of little semi-rural, semi-industrial Canadian townships. The latter are completely within the scope of the suggested policy of "rural vitalisation".

12.- The Canadian example amplified. Advantages granted by "Development Companies". The worth of these companies, their flexibility and operation.

13.- Comparison of the "overall" and "interlocking" systems. Comments on relative parallel roles of the State and the Private Sector. Attenuation of the State's imperative role as the private sector develops.

14.- Reactions of the private sector in regard to State development plans. Notions of advantages and guarantees in relation to official statements.

15.- Adaptation of colonial era structures to modern times. Administrative reform conditions and legal measures. Worth of joint development companies in overcoming these difficulties.

16.- Relations between internal elements and those brought in from outside. Possible contributions from bilateral aid schemes, Europe, the Associated States, great specialist bodies of the U.N.O. Synthesis in selection. "Rural vitalisation" by region, irrespective of political boundaries, makes it possible to "polynationalise" aid.

17.- Progress between bilateral agreement systems and coordinated multilateral systems. Advantages of this proposition.

18.- In conclusion : Warning against "diluted" action resulting from a failure to classify the structures correctly in chronological order following the plan, and also by confusing the technical angle with the financial angle.

S - 668 E - Oct.1962 - 1,600